

Worthy champion of an ice-hockey marathon

(Continued from page 1)

devotees, is over. The Finnish towns of Helsinki and Tampere have passed the relay of world and European championships to West German's Munich, Dortmund and Düsseldorf, which will host the spectacles on April 15-May 3 next year.

The USSR scored a striking win, excelling in all respects. It totalled 19 points out of 20, netted 59 goals, more than anyone else, and conceded only 20. Striker Viktor Shalimov was voted the forward of the championship and Vyacheslav Fetisov the best defenceman. Incidentally, Shalimov came off top scorer with eight goals.

Czechoslovakia came home second with 12 points (38-20), followed by Canada (12, 46-30), and Sweden (9, 26-25).

The newsmen selected the following taken world line-up: goalie Kralik of Czechoslovakia; defencemen Belikov and Kasalov (USSR); and attackers Makarov (USSR), Gretzky and Barber (Canada). Kralik was also voted top goaltender, and Gretzky totalled 14 points on the goal plus assist basis.

COMMENT FROM MAIN CHARACTERS

There is much speculation among ice-hockey experts on what it was that helped the Soviet squad win their 18th world and 21st European title.

"I think that ours is a combative and, more important, a well-knit team," said Viktor Shalimov. Canada had a powerful line-up, but it could play a stronger game. The Czechoslovak and Swedish squads show much promise, and we had a struggle to outplay them.

Only Soviet players have the knack of performing technical tricks at high speed, noted Czechoslovak attacker Milan No-

vy. The Canadians presented their strongest line-up yet in world championship history, but they got into their stride only halfway through the championship.

The winners are very fast and aggressive and their teamwork is good, is the Bob Galney's opinion. We were unsteady in the first half of the championship, losing several "unwarranted" points, but were in fairly good form by the time the finals came, and I think, we were worthy rivals for the winners.

The world champions had many lessons to teach us and we shall try to learn from them, in particular, smooth team action in attack and defence and minutely detailed strategy in penalty situations, noted Swedish coach Anders Palmstrom.

FORMULA STANDS

A congress of the International Ice Hockey Federation which was held concurrently with the championship decided that the 1983 world and European championship will use the current formula; the only innovation being that the second best "foursome" will also clash in the second round. The field will include the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Sweden, Finland, the FRG, Italy and the GDR.

The congress also decided that the next world junior championship will be held in Leningrad on December 26-January 4. 12 teams will enter the Olympic ice-hockey tournament in Sarajevo, the same number as entered at Lake Placid, and will use the same formula.

The European Winners Cup finals will be played out in Düsseldorf by top clubs from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the FRG, following elimination trials. This time round Sweden failed to make the "quarterfinals".

The ice-hockey spectacular wrapped up the international winter sports schedule.

Bad weather hinders Mt Everest climbers

In the past few days the first Soviet Everest expedition has mainly had to brave the elements—heavy daily snowfalls, high winds and packed snow have made a difficult route very slippery and have concealed the few ledges which might have helped the climbers attain their cherished goal—the 8,848 m mark. While wind speed at the base camp is around 17 mps, it reaches 28 mps at an altitude of 8,000 metres, gaining hurricane force. Besides, the average temperature there is -40°C.

In view of the bad weather, the Nepalese meteorological department is issuing daily weather forecasts for the Everest area.

Speed plus for motor rallies

Thirty-four teams competed on a 725 km route with 16 speed stretches 188 km long in the first stage of the 25th national motor rally championship for Group A-2 cars, i.e. specially equipped Ladas and Moskviches.

The thrilling race was won by Lithuanians, Vilnius Rozukas and Andrius Vadauskas, driving a Lada (VAZ-2101-1600). Their main rivals, the brothers Nikolai and Igor Bolshikh from Moscow, who were best placed on the speedy stretches, still placed second overall owing to penalty points for too noisy exhausts. Significantly, only 23 cars made it to the finishing line.

The second and third stages, to be held in July in Leningrad and in September in Riga, will decide the national titlists.

Vladimir DANILCHEV, Master of Sport, national team coach.



The Central Army Club handball team on the offensive. The team did fine in the fifth round of the 21st men's USSR championship, and is now in a confident lead six points clear of its nearest rival, the Minsk Army Club. The games of the sixth round to start in Leningrad on May 11 will determine the prize winners.

Photo by Sergei Pechuk

Spartak makes it to the finals

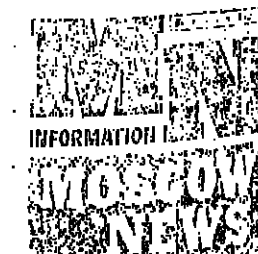
Moscow Region Spartak have entered the European Winners' field hockey cup finals for women's teams, by beating Vienne and London clubs in the elimination trials.

The eight-team strong final will be held in May in Italy.

Lendl in his element

Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl, 22, has continued his winning streak, beating last year's No. 1 world player John McEnroe, USA, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, in the finals of the so-called world championships in Dallas, USA.

He has thus supported his bid for the world tennis leadership with experts emphasizing the fact that of the 80 matches he played lately in various tournaments he won all but two. He also beat McEnroe in four of their six encounters to date.



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MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN RED SQUARE



Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the Soviet Communist Party are seen on the central podium of the Lenin Mausoleum.

The meeting was addressed by Shalimov Zakaria, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who stressed that the path travelled by the Soviet Union in the 60 years of its existence "gives us a splendid example of solidarity. This is solidarity between nations in the Soviet Union itself, and it is also solidarity of the entire Soviet people with the nations throughout the world".



Foreign visitors attending the meeting in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions.

Brightly decked out Red Square in Moscow has been the site of a demonstration held to mark May Day—the Day of International Solidarity among the working people in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy and socialism. Hundreds of thousands of people have marched through the square in festive columns. Side by side with Soviet people—workers of the Party, workers, peasant scientists, well-known public leaders and representatives of artistic intelligentsia—were numerous foreign visitors and representatives of trade unions and workers' organizations.

In the evening this city witnessed festive fireworks, and popular celebrations took place in the city's parks and gardens. May Day demonstrations and festivities took place in the capitals of constituent republics and in other Soviet cities.

A meeting dedicated to the Day of International Solidarity has been held in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions in Moscow attended by workers from Moscow and representatives of foreign trade union organizations.



Muscovites marching through Red Square during the demonstration.

FACTS and EVENTS

● Italy's military expenditure for 1982 will be 16,149 thousand million lire, or 2,648 thousand million more than for the previous year.

● From now on Salisbury, the capital of Zimbabwe, is to be known by its African name of Harare.

Mass demonstrations by the Arab population protesting against the atrocities committed by the Israeli occupation authorities continue on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. In the photograph, Israeli armoured personnel carrier during an attack on demonstrators in the Gaza Strip.



Traditional spring peace marches took place all over the Federal Republic of Germany from the second to the 10th of May. The photograph shows the government troops in the city of Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic, during a demonstration for peace in Bonn.

Round the Soviet Union

● IN THE MARITIME TERRITORY, THE FESTIVAL "STUDENT SPRING-82" HAS BEGUN. Its programme includes performances by students' choirs, theatres of miniature plays, pop groups and folk musical groups.

● MASSIVE PLANTING OF TREES HAS BEGUN IN THE MOSCOW REGION. All the operations from growing saplings to tending them are mechanized. The region's nurseries have grown nearly fifty million saplings. More than half of the 28 forest farms here have planted new copes over an area of 350 hectares. This spring, five thousand hectares of new forest is to be planted in the region.

● COMMERCIAL FISHING HAS BEEN STARTED BY FISHERMEN IN THE NORTH CASPIAN AREA. More than ten thousand spawning grounds have been set up by the fish farmers in places with massive spawning of fish.

● THE FACTORY AT THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF COAL RESEARCH IN DONETSK HAS MANUFACTURED THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL MACHINE FOR HYDRAULIC COAL-AIR MIXING, WHICH EXHAUSTS THE PRESENCE OF WORKERS IN THE COAL MINES. These machines are used in a complex of equipment for the first time in the USSR. The first machine was manufactured at the factory of the Institute of Coal Research in Donetzk.

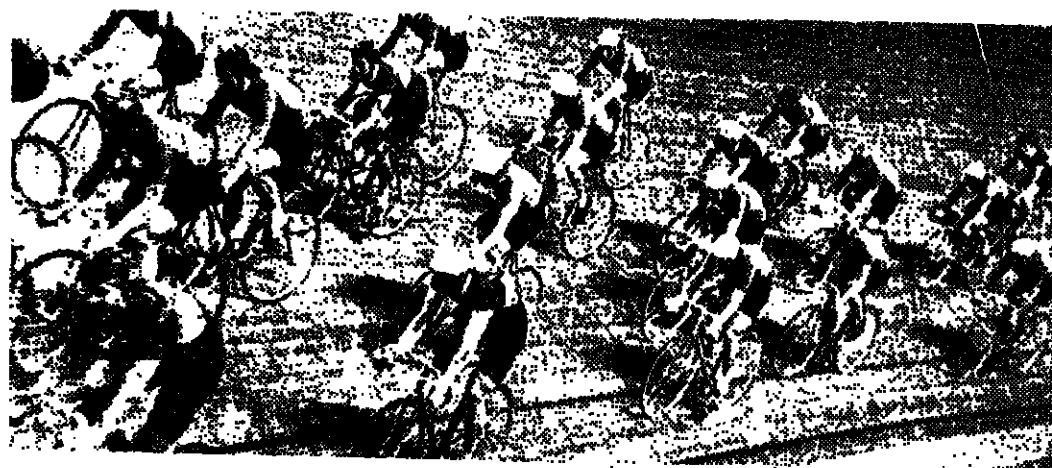
● A NEW TRAM HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE CENTER OF SYDNEY FOR THE CITY'S FIRST UNDERGROUND RAILWAY LINE. The tram will link the industrial area of the city with the residential area in the south of the city.

Leningraders unrivalled

Olympic champion Viktor Manakov from Leningrad has won the six-day bunch race national title on the Krylatskaya Olympic track.

Manakov, who amassed 115 points from six stages, had to hold back a fierce challenge from his teammate Oleg Klennikov, who equalled the winner's time. The championship was a great success for the Leningrad team, as Manakov and Klennikov were followed by their teammates Alexander Krasnov, Nikolai Kurnetsov and Yuri Petrov, who did fine last year, too.

The final closely contested stage, a 150-circuit race with 30 interim finishes, registered the top average speed of 53 kph.



Competitors in the six-day national bunch race championship in action at the Krylatskaya Olympic cycling track.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov

Information gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" is available in this publication.

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TEL AVIV'S EXPANSIONIST PLANS

London. According to the London "Sunday Times", Israel continues preparations for a large-scale aggression against Lebanon. The planned intrusion, writes the paper, aims at destroying the Palestinian refugee camps on the Lebanese territory. A "Sunday Times" correspondent quotes a highly-placed Israeli official and a friend of Begin who said Tel Aviv was disappointed at the results of the recent Israeli air raid against Lebanon, since it failed to provoke the Palestine Liberation Organization into retaliatory actions which Israel had meant to use as a pretext for

beginning a war against the sovereign Lebanon. Tel Aviv wanted to deliver a powerful blow on the PLO which, according to Israeli leaders, could entail loss of influence and authority of this Palestinian organization in Lebanon. The main task facing the Israeli occupation administration in the West Bank of the Jordan, stresses the paper, is likewise to compromise the PLO influence among the Arab population of the area. But it looks like the Israeli strategy on the occupied lands does not work, concludes the "Sunday Times".

US-TURKISH CONTACTS

Ankara. A meeting has been held here of the US-Turkish joint defence group which was set up during the visit last December by the American Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. The communiqué of the meeting says that the negotiations focused on modernization of the Turkish armed forces with American assistance. At the same time, on the eve of the negotiations the Turkish

Defence Minister Umit Haluk Bejilken had said on behalf of his government that under no circumstances would Turkey take part in the American plans to use the rapid deployment force in this part of the globe. The Minister also noted Turkey's desire to see Europe free from nuclear weapons, recalling that there were no American nuclear missiles deployed in his country.

NASA'S BUDGET FOR THE MILITARY

Washington. A report released here by the General Accounting Department of the United States analyzes the 1983 NASA budget. Among other things, the report notes that out of the 3.4 thousand million dollars which the administration earmarked for NASA in the next fiscal year, more than one thousand will be spent

exclusively for military purposes. The Pentagon places particular emphasis on the programme to use the Shuttle spaceship. According to the report, during more than half of their flights, these ships will be used on the Pentagon's missions. The rest of the flights will also be to some extent geared to fulfill military duties.



That's the vote that counts..

Drawing by Dmitry Varlamov

Leonid BREZHNEV: 'Rid the planet of impending danger'

(Continued from page 1)

about people's health and life, and use this consideration to gauge actions by states and their spokesmen. In the final analysis this seems to be the only correct view since the essence of state policy is to serve the needs of the people, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out.

Your support for efforts to limit and cut back nuclear arms are welcomed by the Soviet Union. Making people aware of the threat facing mankind and its consequences adds up to a significant contribution to the struggle for heading off that threat and deterring the boundless evil stored in the nuclear arsenal.

CIA operations in third world countries

Delhi. The US CIA has intensified criminal operations against third world nations, whose policies are not to Washington's liking, stressed the Indian "Observer" magazine.

India is one of the principal targets for CIA subversion in Asia. According to the magazine, the agency has set up large-scale training programmes for its agents, saboteurs and mercenary killers, who are smuggled into India. The CIA is attaching increasing prominence to knocking together an influential pro-American lobby among India's political quarters. As Washington sees it, it should include, apart from members of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Dal and Janata Party, several pro-American MPs and political leaders of the ruling party.

In conducting crude interference in India's internal affairs, the CIA is acting cheek by jowl with Chinese and Pakistani special services, the magazine stressed.

LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION SIGNED

(Continued from page 1)

some countries in a position of inequality. In this connection, the Soviet Union, which, as has been noted at the United Nations, has done much to work out the draft convention, has had to abstain from voting.

At the same time, a Soviet spokesman said that this country would take into consideration and examine the situation in order to evaluate a possibility for the USSR to sign the convention.

Only four votes were cast against the convention locating the United States and Israel.

PAPANDREOU'S STATEMENT

Athens. The ultimate goal of the Greek government is in the Greek nation of the American military bases. Its immediate objective is to put those bases under Greece's control. To prevent creating difficulties for the state we maintain good diplomatic relations with the Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu.



FACTS AND EVENTS

Senegal will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel until Tel Aviv has withdrawn its troops from all occupied Arab territories, said President of Senegal Abdou Diouf.

Honduras has declined Nicaragua's proposals to hold bilateral negotiations to settle relations between the two countries which of late have taken a sharp turn for the worse. It has refused to meet Nicaragua's demand that military camps run on Honduras territory by supporters of the former Somoza regime, who are carrying out armed sabotage in the border areas of Nicaragua, be eliminated.

The Egyptian National Bank reports that in the 1980-81 financial year Egyptians working abroad sent 1,764 million dollar worth of their earnings home, the bulk of hard currency resources in Egypt.

Customs officials in the port of Jakarta have foisted an attempt to smuggle 70 kilograms of gold into the country. The "Sinjar Harapan" newspaper says that the gold in bullions was discovered on board a ship which had come from Singapore. This is the third and largest contraband haul of its kind to have been made over the past six months. The gold is worth 300 million rupees on the local black market.

A recent Gallup poll indicates that 46 per cent of Americans believe that president Reagan is hardly competent for his post.

PEOPLE

Rick means sensation, argues 22-year-old stuntman Male Haddon from the British town

RESEARCH BY DOCTOR H. BRENNER

New York. Doctor H. Brenner at the J. Hopkins University in the USA, who has been researching into the effect of the 1970 economic slump, has calculated that a one per cent rise in unemployment results in more men and women sent to psychiatric clinics (4.3 and 2.3 per cent, respectively).

DEMOGRAPHIC EXPLOSION

Paris. In 1950, there were 50 thousand people living in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast. In 1980, their numbers rose to 1.5 million. By the year 2000, this figure is expected to rise to five million. By the same

year, the population of Lagos will be 7.7 million, eight million will live in Kinshasa, 12.9 million in Cairo, and 31 million in Mexico City. This has been reported by the magazine "Projet".

COSTLIEST LAWSUIT EVER

Paris. Franco-Press-TASS. The "Amoco Cadiz" supertanker, which crashed off the French coast in March 1970, caused damage estimated at three thousand million francs. The oil which spilled out of its tanks killed all living creatures over a huge

area. The French government and municipal authorities of 70 coastal towns intend to lodge a suit with a Chicago court to demand compensation. This trial is to be the first of its kind in the history of law, and much depends on its outcome.

Science and technology

REVOLUTIONIZED LIFEBOAT

A lifeboat of a revolutionary design is under construction at the Rechlin shipyards on the Muzitz River, the GDR. It meets all the existing requirements. A computer was used to determine the optimal shape for the lifeboat and to locate its centre of gravity. Tests off Potsdam have showed that even when overturned and full of water the boat tipped back on even keel. Its foam rubber floor is positioned so high that it only takes a few minutes for the seats to dry out. A whole series of novelties guarantees the boat's high safety standards. For instance an outlet valve activated by water pressure enables the boat to be launched independently of sinking vessel, while a retractable telescopic sail serves both as a stabilizer and for the purpose of identification.

NEW DEVICE FOR SCREENING DIVERS

Specialists at a dredge plant at Lübeck, West Germany, have developed a "Titan" craft for testing divers' occupational fitness in depths of up to 1 kilometre. Doctors can now test the human body under superpressure in both gas and water environment. The craft has four chambers which can be used simultaneously or individually. Another important feature of the craft is that it facilitates long-term research.

MICROCLIMATE MADE TO ORDER

The literary archives of the city of Weimar in the GDR are known throughout the world. They contain practically all the original works of Goethe and Schiller, as well as the rare autographs of many other German literary classical authors. These treasures—more than a million of them—require careful storage. A short while ago, the archive rooms were re-built and modern heating and ventilation equipment installed. Now the microclimate in the archives at Weimar can be regulated at will.

UNDERWATER COLOUR TV CAMERA

The British Marconi Avionics company has designed a colour TV camera for telecasts from depths of up to 3,000 metres under the sea. The Marconi VP-1000 camera in a torpedo-shaped casing can either be operated by a diver or by remote control. The colour pictures thus obtained are provided to ships and to onshore establishments and come in handy in underwater research, in monitoring test probes for the extraction of oil and gas from the seabed, and in the repairing and checking of ships' hulls.

METRO FOR SINGAPORE

Singapore has long been debating building a metro as specialists say that traffic in the city is growing at a fast pace. Indeed it is expected to increase by 40 per cent over the next eight years, which will make traffic along most of the city highway practically impossible. This latter fact decided the city authorities a few days ago to approve the construction of Singapore's first metro line.

OF INTEREST

Cars that go faster than jets

Which is faster—a racing car or a jet fighter? What an absurd question, you might think, but Indian racing-car drivers and pilots had enough doubts on the issue to try and find out for themselves. In an unusual contest at an air base outside Treviso, a Ferrari, Brabham and Alfa Romeo outpaced a jet.

Catherine the Great pistols

Two pistols, nobly decorated with ivory and gold, were rediscovered for four years in a New York police warehouse before they attracted attention of specialists who established that they had been made in the 18th century especially for the Empress Catherine the Great of Russia.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

INDIA IS CONCERNED OVER PAKISTANI POLICIES

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of India stated that the areas of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza in the Pakistan-occupied region of the Jammu and Kashmir state are an inseparable part of Indian territory. The need for such a statement, PRAVDA's commentator Alexei Chestnov writes, is caused by the fact that Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq announced the annexation of those three Indian regions and refused to discuss with India the "Kashmir question".

Another unfriendly act of Islamabad has justifiably worried the government and public of India, the commentary says. As for India, it is pursuing towards Pakistan an honest and consistent policy. As India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said recently, there is the conviction both in the country's parliament and elsewhere that relations of friendship should be established between the two countries.

BOGEY THREAT TO JUSTIFY ARMS RACE

The Soviet threat bogey adopted by the United States and other NATO countries in order to justify the race in both conventional and nuclear arms is examined in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by G. Shakhmurov, President of the Soviet Association.

This threat is a vile invention. The Soviet people suffered heavy losses during World War II not known either before or since by any other country and the memories of the horrors of that war will never vanish from their minds.

The Soviet threat is an invention because the Soviet people are implementing extensive plans for economic, social and cultural development, in order to achieve which peace and international cooperation are vital.

It is an invention because if the Soviet Union had any such aggressive plans up its sleeve, it would hardly be willing to take specific measures to reduce nuclear armaments, not would it be in favour of relaxing international tension, or of putting forward one more peace proposal after another in order to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

Finally, this is an invention because Moscow has never had any asserting pretensions of Soviet leadership in the world. Yet, the theme of American leadership is a constant feature in speeches and other pronouncements by all the American leaders. In fact, leadership has become an idée fixe with America's ruling class, Shakhmurov stresses.

US POLICY OF TWO CHINAS

The USA is spurning China's sovereign right to Taiwan, a fact proved by the prospective delivery of a large batch of spares worth 60,000,000 dollars to Taiwan's nationalist regime; it also proves that the White House is still wedded to the "concept of two Chinas", the NEW TIMES magazine emphasizes.

The USA is aware that the Taiwan issue is still the stumbling block in its relations with China. Still Washington is hoping to make Peking more tractable, the magazine continues. The Reagan administration would rather opt for worsening its relations with China than refusing military assistance to nationalist Taiwan.

As it happens though, it was precisely the Chinese leaders who provided the USA with a pretext for their political game. On several occasions Peking has hinted that China and the USA have common problems more important than the Taiwanese one, intimating the community (or parallelism) of strategic interests, which essentially means the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist nature of their joint international action. It seems that Washington is well aware of the Chinese leaders' order of priorities. Otherwise, it would not have acted so brazenly, alighting the Chinese partner and so unscrupulously embarrassing it, concludes the article.

AN OUTBURST OF JINGOISM

Jingoism, which is the British brand of chauvinism, is back in vogue among the advocates of power politics in Britain, writes IZVESTIA's correspondent V. Skosyrev.

The tone to the Jingoist campaign has been set by Margaret Thatcher when she extolled Queen Victoria's iron will as she herself made a farewell speech sending off the task force to the South Atlantic.

When one reads or hears the reasoning of the advocates of gunboat diplomacy, one might think that the hands of Big Ben have actually been moved a century back. Whereas in the time of Queen Victoria the use of force in relations between states was considered to be a matter of course, today such practices have been condemned by the UN Charter and other basic documents of international law signed, among others, by London.

established that they had been made in the 18th century especially for the Empress Catherine the Great of Russia.

Six generations and still going strong

The birth of a daughter named Tara to the Petersens, in California, marks the appearance of the fifth generation in the family, all of whom are alive and well. Tara's mother is 18; her grandmother—37, and her great-grandmother—55. Her great-great-grandmother and great-great-great-grandmother are still alive and healthy.

Hula hoop is a great hobby with 22-year-old Ch. Johnson from Los Angeles. A short while ago he set up a world record when he played with 21 hoops at a time. Photo: AP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

'ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS' OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

At the present time America is responsible for half the total global trade in arms, while recently the American administration announced it was planning to double arms sales to other nations this year to the tune of 30,000 million dollars. It is of significance that this sum is over six times the amount dealt out by the United States to developing nations in loans, credits and in other types of economic (excluding military) aid.

Reagan described his decision to boost arms sales abroad as being one of the "essential components" of American foreign policy; he explained it in terms of the need to supplement the United States' own defence by corresponding actions by its friends and allies, as well as to uphold "traditional American values" worldwide.

There was a different reaction to the decision in non-official circles. "The New York Times" for one reckons that America is gaining the reputation of a merchant of death in the world. Dealing with the political aspect of the matter, "The Christian Science Monitor" stressed: "Between 1945 and 1952 American arms exports to developing nations jumped 30 per cent over the preceding 11-year period, with an identical increase in the number of states going and armed conflicts involving recipients of American arms."

Who are these recipients? Significantly, at least in the years following World War II the United States has never provided any aid, arms included, to any people fighting for national independence, or to any liberation movement in the world. The only way that American weapons ever find their way into the latter's hands is as trophies captured in battle; such was the case everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the same now applies to El Salvador and Namibia—though against the will of American leaders.

With the latter's blessing the deadly cargo branded "Made in USA" has been used traditionally not against the enemies of popular freedom but against peaceful cities and villages. For instance, for the past three and a half decades Israel has used American donated planes, tanks and heavy artillery worth dozens of billions of dollars to kill thousands of Arab civilians. Last year alone 9,000 civilians died in Israeli bombardments and shellings of towns and villages in Lebanon and in Palestinian settlements.

The same tragic story is being repeated yet again this year. Harry Barnes charged at the end of February that the administration could not guarantee that the advanced weapons being supplied by the America to Pakistan would not be used against

India. Political quarters in the region were more specific in their estimation of the situation, stressing that over the past 15 or so years Pakistan had thrice initiated local wars and that its aggressiveness was again mounting as was tension in the region. We might add that it is via Pakistan that American weapons and material are finding their way into the hands of those committing sabotage and killing civilians in Afghanistan and Iran.

American aims are now being used against the legitimate government by insurgents in Chad, while in Angola and Mozambique they are used by the one-time dissidents and now fanatical terrorist organizations to commit atrocities against their former compatriots.

Weapons made in the United States, or in South Africa under American license, have brought death to Namibia and the frontline African states. America is pouring more arms into Chile, Guatemala, South Korea and Sudan to help in mounting repression against the local peoples.

Over the past 37 years, America itself has resorted, or threatened to resort, to force in over 200 instances, having showered more bombs and ammo on the Indochina countries alone than were used throughout World War II.

Along with its "comrades-in-arms" it is responsible for the deaths of most of the 10 million people killed in armed conflict in the post-war period. In this way, via the arms business, America supplements its own defence and upholds traditional American values, while, at the same time, the American monopolies pile in profits.

Round the Soviet Union

● YOUNG PEOPLE FROM MANY COUNTRIES HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WEEK FOR STUDENTS WHICH HAS BEEN HELD IN THE SIBERIAN CITY OF IRKUTSK. Studying at Soviet colleges and universities they met here with young builders constructing hydroelectric power stations, with people working in the petrochemical industry as well as with students from the Angara River region.

● A NURSERY OF RARE ALPINE PLANTS HAS BEEN SET UP AT A HEIGHT OF NEARLY THREE KILOMETRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL AT THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS IN TAJIKISTAN. Horticulturists are going to try to grow the Pamir birch tree, and the Shugan juniper here as well as other rare plants and to make them available to the inhabitants of mountain villages. The Pamirs are often described as a selectionist's museum.

● THE USE OF LASERS IN MICROSURGERY IS THE SUBJECT FOR AN ALL-UNION MEETING HELD IN THE TURKMANIAN CAPITAL, ASHKHABAD. "Skalpel-1", "Romashko-1" and "Yatagan" are Soviet-made lasers which have been widely used in operations on the eye, treatment of cancer and in dental surgery. Some of them have been patented in the United States, France, Japan, and some other countries. The efficiency in the use of "laser lancets", it was reported during the meeting, is enhanced manifold if they are used in a set of special surgical instruments whose use for the first time has been suggested by Soviet surgeons.

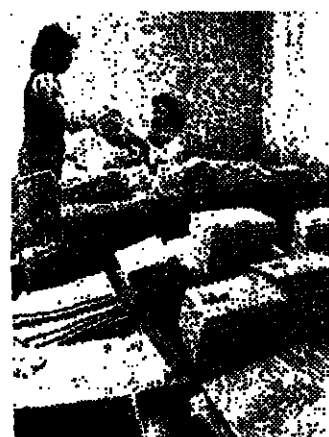
● A 15-KILOMETRE WELL WHICH IS BEING DRILLED IN AZERBAIJAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION HAS REACHED THE DEPTH OF 8,000 METRES. It is the first time that geologists in the republic have reached such a depth. The well, which is drilled in the Mugan steppe, is drilled with specially designed equipment and instruments. 26 scientific research institutes are studying samples of rock extracted from the well.

NEWSPAPER FOR EVERYONE

The new building for the editorial offices.



Editor-in-Chief Viktor Afanasyev and his deputy Yevgeny Grigoryev.



A new batch of mail arrives at the Letters Department.

"The working class must know the truth. The workers' newspaper 'Pravda' must be true to its name, the Truth, and in this way it will fulfill its purpose," the newspaper wrote in its first editorial seventy years ago which was distributed in 60 thousand copies on April 22 (or May 6 modern style). The day on which "Pravda's" first issue was put out has become Press Day which is widely celebrated in this country.

Vladimir Lenin is the figure who stands behind the paper's origins. In the first two years of the paper's existence, between 1912 and 1914, Lenin published 280 articles and notes in "Pravda".

Today "Pravda" is the biggest newspaper in the country. Its circulation exceeds ten million copies. It is printed in 48 cities from galaxies flown in from Moscow or transmitted by telegraph.

The new building for the editorial offices.

"Pravda" covers an enormous range of subjects. It is hardly surprising therefore that its editorial board receives an average of 2,000 letters a day each of which is painstakingly answered. With a staff of 63, "Pravda's" Letters Department is the biggest in the newspaper's offices.

More than 200 journalists take part in the preparation of every issue of the newspaper. Apart from its head office, "Pravda" has 56 branch offices in this country, and there are a number of others in other major countries.

"Pravda" has its own publishing house which is one of the biggest in the world.



At the "Pravda" printing press.

Development of gas fields on the Yamal Peninsula

Gas condensate, a valuable raw material used in gas chemistry, began gushing from a well drilled in the east of the Yamal Peninsula, in the so-called upper chisel gas-bearing area.

To date, the eastern part of the peninsula's forest tundra has been less thoroughly investigated by geologists than the western and northern regions of the Yamal where promising gas and gas condensate deposits of Medvezhye, Kharasaveyskoye, Bovanokovskoye and many other minerals are situated.

The deposits discovered in the Yamal region, limited by the border of the peninsula and the Arctic Circle in the south, are estimated to contain 3.5 trillion cubic metres of gas, 3.4 trillion cubic metres of which are extractable.

Since the discovery of the Bovanokovskoye gas deposit in September 1953, more than 200 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Western Siberia oil and gas province, which includes the Yamal Peninsula.

ESTONIA: CONSERVATION AND REPRODUCTION OF FISH RESOURCES

The ban on fishing during the spawning season has been made twice as long in Estonia as before. The government of this Soviet Baltic republic has imposed restrictions on the catch of all fishes for two months.

An extensive programme for protecting spawning grounds is being carried out during this period in all inland reservoirs and in the mouths of rivers discharging into the Gulf of Finland. The state fish protection service as well as members of the Republican Anglers Society keep watch on the hydrochemical regimen of water bodies, clear them of excessive vegetation and take steps against poaching.

It has been made a duty of every fishing firm also to keep fish, to establish artificial spawning grounds and hatcheries. The productivity of many lakes in Estonia has now reached 50 kg of fish per hectare.

one year developed immunity to influenza. They never fell ill even during epidemic outbreaks.

It should be remembered, however, concluded the physician, that walking barefoot is an extremely strong means affecting the organism. It requires special care, systematic and gradual approach.

THE TEACHER AS EDUCATOR

No matter what pedagogical methods or views a teacher favours, no matter how well read he or she is, or what he or she teaches (be it maths, chemistry or drawing)—a schoolteacher has to be a humanitarian at heart. In other words—an educator with a capital, writes teacher Yevgeny Ilyin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. A teacher is there to make sure that one's soul does not become overgrown with flesh; that one learns to live via one's work, rather than via one's earnings; that one learns not to make one's home into a temple of objects or to turn into a thing oneself; that everyone who has been through the fire of life comes out purified at the vastness of the world and the lesson, significance in it. This added dimension to the lesson, Ilyin writes, is not just secondary or parallel to teaching; it overrides the academic side of teaching; the school undertakes upbringing in the wider rather than a narrow meaning of this term. Sometimes it plays an equal role to the family here. Upbringing is not a question of curtailing or simplifying the curriculum but of seeking out that which is of relevance to the age.

The modern school needs an educator and a wise guardian rather than an expert. In a certain subject, claims Ilyin. Whether we like it or not, many of our children come to us not to learn but to socialize. And a school, if it wishes to keep up with the age, has to make provision for such requirements.

Places to visit



Armenia's Museum of History

Armenia's Museum of History has been in existence for the past 60 years. There are many ancient objects among its exhibits, of which there are nearly 300,000. The museum has special departments of archaeology, numismatics, modern and recent history, etc.

Of particular interest are a wooden chariot and a wagon which were made without any metallic parts 3,500-4,000 years ago. They were found nearly twenty-five years ago at a burial site, near the village of Ichashen, reappeared from under the water of the Alpine Lake Sevan.

The Museum of History, situated in the centre of Yerevan, is visited annually by more than 200,000 people from various corners of this country and from abroad.



In the photos: Armenia's Museum of History. Our forefathers' chariots.

EACH HOUSE A MUSEUM

Each house in one of the central streets of Kingisepp, "capital" of the Estonian island of Saaremaa, has been turned into a museum. Display stands placed in the doorways and lobbies illustrate the history of every building: they contain original plans, data of landlords and tenants dating from the Middle Ages to the present day and photos of the house before and after restoration work.

Kingisepp grew up during the Estonian War when trade in the mainland ports declined. The powerful fortress walls and ramparts of the knights' castle offered reliable protection to numerous merchants and to the townfolk. For this reason both town and trade grew at a fast pace.

By the late 18th-early 19th century many of Kingisepp's streets provided a unique example of various architectural styles and schools. Many of these buildings have survived, though they were in need of thorough restoration.

Now work on the master plan for giving a new lease of life to the medieval parts of the town is nearing completion. As in days gone by, the houses boast signs and advertisements for shops and cafes. Some of the old buildings were made inhabitable by the installation of all mod cons while others, unsuitable for habitation, were turned into handcraft studios, youth clubs and tourist shops.

The local lore, history and culture museum housed in a 12th-century medieval castle has been expanded, and a wedding place opened in the old town hall.



More than 70 artists who specialise in folk art, gradually emerged from the V. Kastyus folk art school, in Kovovo. The student body consists of 200 young men and women who come from the Ivano-Frankovsk and Chernovtsy regions and Transcarpathia, the Ukraine. The school trains craftsmen in the fundamentals of folk art, which is known for its value decorative patterns.

Science and technology

A TRAPPED EARTHQUAKE

The O. Yu. Schmidt Institute of Earth Physics has for a number of years been collaborating with the Institute of High Pressure Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences in earthquake prediction. Their approach is based on the simulation of underground tremors without resorting to explosions: the processes are simulated by a huge, ten-storey-high press housed in a special building.

A big block of rock granite or basalt—depending on which earth region is going to be performed a forecast—provided with sensors is subjected to high pressures. The operator increases the pressure: cracks appear and grow in size. The rock's internal structure changes. Another command by the operator and the pressure jumps up and the block breaks into pieces. The sensors register every change.

Similar sensors can be installed in the living rock and the data that, unlike that above can be obtained on a real-time basis. Comparing the living rock data with those obtained at the press seismologists are able to determine the condition of the examined area, which allows them to predict possible quakes or avalanches. Although the sample rock is much smaller in size than a rock quarry, but the size factor is not substantially significant in this instance.

The method of the Soviet scientists attracted attention of their American colleagues from the Cooperative Institute for Environmental Protection in Colorado. Joint tests were carried out last year at the Institute of High Pressure Physics. A new experiment programme has been prepared.

Vadim KARPOV

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY A FEATURE OF THE 21st CENTURY

The manufacture of a 300,000 kW cryoturbogenerator with superconductive windings has begun in Leningrad. The use of superconductivity enables the factory to cut by half the weight and size of these electric machines and to improve their performance. The cooling of its titanium-niobium windings down to minus 270° makes it possible to reach a 99.35 per cent efficiency.

This was told in a TASS interview by Academician Igor Glebov, the leading Soviet scientist in power engineering. He recalled that a 20,000 kilowatt cryoturbogenerator had already been built and tested in Leningrad. Experiments on that generator made it possible to begin the designing work on machines for the 21st century.

Igor Glebov reported that research work had already been started on the development of a 1,200,000 kilowatt cryoturbogenerator. In the future, the capacity of such machines could be considerably raised.

Other types of electrotechnical equipment are also developed in the USSR on the basis of superconductivity. A 10,000 kilowatt cryoelectric motor, for instance, is being built for rolling mills. It is both economical, easy to operate and increases the efficiency of rolling mills by 15 per cent.

POLITICAL SONGS ON THE AIR

Moscow television has featured a programme of political songs held at the TV Concert Studio in Ostankino. The programme was dedicated entirely to the struggle for peace. Soviet and foreign performers who took part were warmly welcomed by the audience—workers from Moscow factories and students from different countries who study at Moscow colleges and universities.

Political songs today demand peace and social justice. This is their main message as long as there is evil, violence and inequality in the world. This was the appeal in the songs by popular Soviet singers Iosif Kobzon, Yuri Bogatikov, Maria Kodriana, and Tamara Gverdtsiteli, the vocal duet of Marianna and Todor Tachev from Bulgaria, Peter Rezek of Czechoslovakia, Elka Bitterhoff who is one of the leaders of Oktoberklub, well-known throughout the GDR, and other singers.

The performance created an atmosphere of unity between the audience and the performers. The audience became part of the dramatic persona, and when the final song "Let There Always Be Sunshine" was sung, they took it up, making it a splendid final touch in the programme.

A. MIKHAILOV

VIEWPOINT

Geological surprises in old industrial areas of USSR

Alexei PUTINTSEV

The 600,000-cubic-metre a day powerful gas jet that gushed out of the ground 70 kilometres from Astrakhan, a major port in the Volga delta, has put pay to the prevailing conviction that the old industrial areas of the USSR can no longer produce geological surprises. Specialists estimate that the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit is one of the biggest in the European part of the country. It is planned to build an industrial complex here to produce and process 6,000 million cubic metres of gas annually. The deposit's resources guarantee an increased capacity of 18,000 million cubic metres.

SPACE STATIONS HELP GEOLOGISTS

Photos taken from Soviet space satellites and orbiting space stations greatly contributed towards the discovery of the Astrakhan deposit. An analysis of the photographs has helped speed up prospecting and exploration work and made it cheaper.

Geologists were probably the first people to appreciate the unique possibilities which an orbital view of the earth afforded to man. One can see things from space which cannot even be seen from an aeroplane. For instance, geological structures lying several kilometres deep.

Orbital photographs have made it possible to substantiate the search for hydrocarbons in the Ukraine, and to add precision to the oil- and gas-bearing structures in other oil production fields—in the Volga territory and in the Northern Caucasus. Many were surprised when an oil-producing district was found in the very centre of Russia—in the Smolensk Region.

NEW FINDS AND NEW HYPOTHESES

New deposits of oil and gas have been found during recent years in the north of the European part of the country, and exploration of deep oil-bearing strata in the Caucasus has also borne results. It is believed, for example, that thanks to gas deposits in the sea the Crimea may develop from a consumer into a supplier of gas to neighbouring districts.

New deposits of deficit coke have been discovered in the Donbas, the USSR's oldest coal basin. Large cyanide resources—the raw material for aluminium alloys—have been located in the Kola Peninsula. New bauxite deposits will soon get into operation in Central Russia, just in the Komi Autonomous Republic.

Prospecting is no longer confined to the Siberian taiga or the Central Asian desert. Not infrequently it requires giving up traditional geological concepts for new scientific substantiations as well as the development of new technologies.

Scientific prospecting methods take account of magnetic anomalies and the electrical properties of rocks. For example, when a magnetic field is applied to a rock, it is likely to show a change in its electrical properties. This is how the electrical properties of rocks are used to find out about the structure of the earth's crust. The USSR makes special use of these methods, even the most unexpected hypotheses.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE MAIN TASK FOR THE SOVIET SCIENCE

The main task facing the Soviet science is to provide our country with technologies, equipment, materials and instruments which can set the national economy onto a course of intensive development, writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Academician Gury Marchuk, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who also heads the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

This goal has been set forth in 170 scientific and technological programmes drawn up jointly by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Planning Committee. Most of these programmes have been designed to raise the efficiency of production, to save power, material and labour resources in all the leading industries—power generation, metallurgy, chemistry, construction, transport and agriculture. Under these programmes, more than four thousand new processes and units will be designed, and it is planned that more than 60 per cent of them will start to be fully used in the current five-year plan period of 1981-85.

THE KIND MAN IS A HEALTHY MAN

V. Barilov shares his thoughts on kindness with readers of SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Kindness, he writes, is an internal, partly inborn, though more often acquired, human quality. It can be acquired, he says, and it can be lost. It can even be controlled provided there is a wish to do so. Callousness of the soul, therefore, would appear to be nothing more than loss of the soul. Kindness is to the soul what health is to the body, to quote Leo Tolstoy. Perhaps we should set to work to make sure we are healthy in this respect, instead of just availing ourselves, as is often the case, of somebody else's kindness.

BREATHE THROUGH YOUR HEELS

The use of such natural factors as the sun, air and water in building up health has been studied sufficiently well. Walking barefoot, however, has been employed neither in athletic training nor at home, writes in NAUKA I ZHIZN V. Aparin, Cand. of Sci. (Med.).

Walking barefoot is not a panacea, of course. It cannot even claim solving independently any tasks in athletic training. Using it in the overall complex of human hygienic regimen, however, may influence significantly the state of one's health, writes Aparin. Footwear which people nowadays use almost continuously creates a permanent comfortable microclimate for the feet. The thermoregulatory reactivity of the sole receptors is gradually decreasing because of chronic lack of exercise. Any foot cooling may cause colds if the person is not prepared properly. Besides, since the soles are in constant, voluntary connection with the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract with its temperature going sharply down after any local cooling, and cough, rhinitis and hoarseness appear as a result.

Walking barefoot, goes on V. Aparin, provides exercise for the thermoregulation mechanisms, making them stay in a constant, tonic condition, work briskly and with maximum effect.

People who have been through a load-hardening course of feet have their thermoregulation mechanism in perfect readiness. Walking barefoot has shown one more interesting peculiarity. Those who have been hardening for over

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Larisa GOLUBKINA

Fame came to Larisa Golubkina while she was still a third-year student at drama college with her successful debut in the musical comedy, "The Bell of a Hussy". The film was extraordinarily popular: a charming young lady decides to leave her cosy home for the sake of love on the battlefield. It never entered the officers' heads that this slim youth in hussar's uniform was in fact seventeen-year-old Shura Azarova.

Since then Larisa Golubkina has played many roles but: "the part of Shura Azarova is my favourite and I am overjoyed to be still playing it". Direct from theatre college Golubkina joined the Soviet Army Theatre where she has now worked for about twenty years. She is still to be seen here as Shura in Alexander Gladkov's play "Long Ago".

Golubkina is a popular variety star, as well as a stage and screen actress. Her strong attractive voice is heard over the air on TV and by concert-goers. "Ever since I was small, I dreamt of becoming a singing actress—I always sang with pleasure, after all the greater means of expression an actor has at his command, the greater depths he is able to obtain in his portrayal. Songs help me to convey the mood and feelings of the hero."

Not long ago the Soviet Army Theatre put on a production of "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers", by the popular American playwright Neil Simon. In this play Golubkina is busy in three diametrically opposed roles, though the author's original intention had been for three different actresses to play these parts. Larisa subtly conveys the individual traits of each personality: the first, an ironic vulgarism; the second, a crazy debutante



singer whose lack of success has sent her off her head; the third, a sensitive and hurt young girl. To play three roles at one sitting is no easy feat: in an all too brief interval one has to cast off one's former role, change hairstyle and make-up and, above all, immerse oneself in one's new image. Golubkina succeeds beyond all expectations in this task.

Golubkina's three heroines, however different they may be in temperament and zeal, are united by a similar experience of life: "in this world man is lonely". Simon's comedy centres on the discord between reality and dream.

Marianna MARKOVA

HASEK'S STORY WITH LOVE AND HUMOUR

Good soldier Svejk speaks up from the cinema screen and in this he has been helped by a Soviet actor Leonid Bronevoi who dubbed the documentary "The Adventures of Jaroslav Hasek as Told by Josef Svejk". The new movie is a co-production by the Soviet Central Documentary Studios and the Short Film Prague Studios.

The Czech writer's life story and his artistic career are described and commented upon by the main character of his famous

'BUTTERFLY' COMES BACK

The Dovzhenko Film Studios have started filming, in Lvov, the full-length movie, "Butterfly Makes a Comeback", based on the life of the internationally renowned singer Solomeya Krushelnitskaya. Batistini, Caruso, Ruffo and Chaliapin used to reign supreme on the operatic stage, and only one woman was on a par with them—this was Krushelnitskaya,

wrote noted Italian music critic Cortopassi.

After she graduated from the Lvov Conservatory in 1893 Krushelnitskaya continued her studies of vocal art in Milan and Vienna, and later made triumphant appearances in Europe, Africa and America.

The film is based on a biography of the singer by Ukrainian writer Vera Vrublevskaya.

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. A two-part film, whose joint shooting has been started by the Azerbaijanfilm and Mosfilm Studios, shows the life of great Azerbaijani poet and thinker Nizami. It is directed by Eldar Kulliyev, with popular singer Muslim Magomayev in the title role. It is the singer's first movie part.

Circus. The opening of a circus in the Moldavian capital of Kishinev was celebrated by festive performances in the streets in which acrobats, jugglers and clowns took part. The first spectators went to the originally designed circus building looking like a huge tent. It seats 2,000.

Records. Aram Khachaturian's violin concerto recording will be issued by the Melodie recording company in 1982. The concerto will be performed by the symphonic orchestra led by Yevgeny Svetlanov with Valery Klimov playing the violin.

FESTIVALS, COMPETITIONS AND CONCERTS

Having begun in Estonia and Moldova, the musical festivals dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR are to be held in every other constituent republic.

The programme for the music festivals is particularly eventful in Moscow. These events will include such festivals as the Moscow Stars, the Moscow Autumn, the Russian Winter and the final stage of the All-Union Contest of the Drama and Theatre Art, as well as the Week of the Art of the Young, and a festival of students' plays performed by students of theatrical colleges of Moscow.

Concerts will be given on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses by the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre, and the Z. Pashkevich Opera and Ballet Theatre from Tbilisi, Muscovites and their guests will also attend performances by other major musical and dramatic companies.

Nearly 50 drama and musical theatres and more than 130 major artistic teams and leading soloists are taking part in the art festivals.

Exhibition of Munk's works at Hermitage Museum

An exhibition of works by Edward Munk, one of the fullest expositions ever shown beyond Norway, has opened at the Hermitage Museum. On display are over two hundred paintings and graphic works drawn from the Munk Museum, the National Gallery in Oslo and the picture gallery in Bergen.

This is the third time that works by Munk, one of the greatest artists of the late nineteenth and the early twentieth

centuries, are shown in the Soviet Union. His graphic works were displayed in Moscow and Leningrad in 1960 and 1977.

The present exhibition helps visitors follow all the long career of the master and to appreciate his influence on many European artists.

This exhibition will be moved in June in the halls of the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow.

GOGOL'S PLAY AS OPERA IN BRITAIN

A short while before he began work on "Boris Godunov", Mussorgsky, who was then 29, wrote the first act of a comical opera after "The Marriage" by Gogol.

For the composer the work on the opera was a sort of exercise. This is how he described the opera himself: "This is quite a tolerable exercise for a musician, or, to be more precise, for a non-musician wishing to study and master all the turns and twists of human speech in the

spontaneous and truthful representation of Gogol's genius". Since then, many attempts have been made to orchestrate this piece for a chamber opera company. Some time ago, the task was undertaken by English composers Oliver Knussen and Colin Matthews. In their description they have strictly kept to Mussorgsky's musical score. This is how he described the opera himself: "This is quite a tolerable exercise for a musician, or, to be more precise, for a non-musician wishing to study and master all the turns and twists of human speech in the

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BUSINESS

COMMISSION'S FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Bolivian commission on trade and economic cooperation has come to an end at Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The final document stresses that the two sides had achieved a stable basis for expanding economic cooperation and trade. The document further emphasizes success in cooperation in non-

ferrous metallurgy, a striking example of which is the construction, with Soviet help, of a factory enriching tin ore waste in the Potosi department. The experience thus gained was made use of to draw up blueprints for another factory of the same kind in the Oruro department.

On a compensatory basis

The Pyongyang factory for car storage batteries, one of the biggest industrial projects built in North Korea with technical assistance from the USSR, has been officially opened.

The blueprints for the construction of the factory were drawn up by Leningrad specialists. Most of the equipment for the plant was manufactured by Soviet industry and it was assembled and adjusted by specialists from Leningrad, Kurik and Polak. The same specialists helped train skilled workers and foremen. A large group of Korean engineers and technicians

underwent training and industrial practicals at similar enterprises in this country.

The opening of the factory is of great importance for North Korea. Once it moves into full gear, it will produce 1.1 million storage batteries annually. The output of the factory will not only meet the growing demand for batteries from the country's industries producing cars, lorries and tractors, but it will also be despatched to this country as compensation for assistance provided in the construction of the factory.

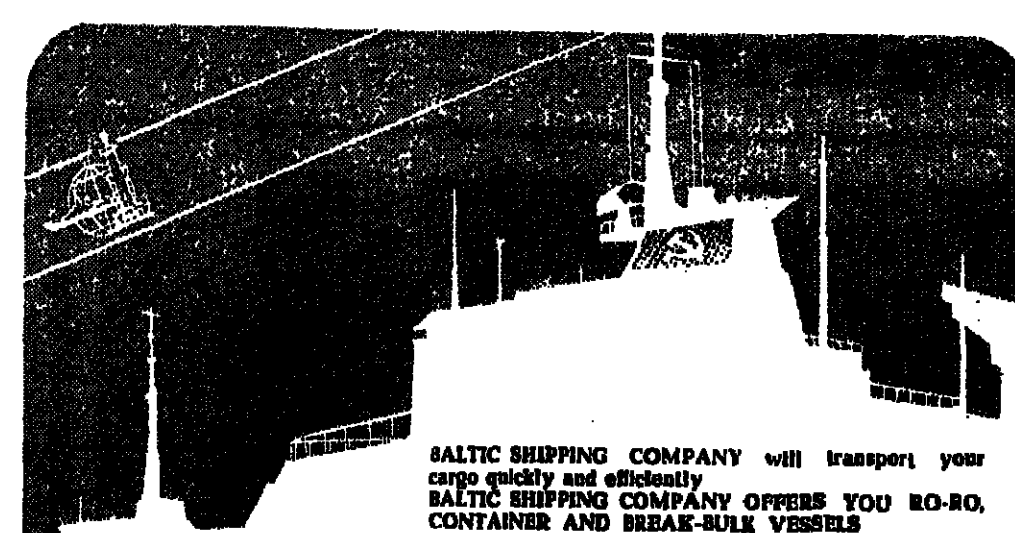
TANGIBLE RESULTS

ENI, the Italian state-owned oil and gas concern, has held a press conference at its Moscow office, highlighting the results of its business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations in 1981. M. Reali, director of the Moscow office, reported that the volume of trade between ENI and its Soviet partners in 1981 reached nearly 2.2 thousand million dollars, or slightly over half of all trade between the two countries.

Reali said that among the goods which ENI bought from the USSR, a prominent place was occupied by oil, oil products, and natural gas, and that in recent years Italy had begun to export products of processed nat-

ural gas. For its part, ENI supplies this country with equipment for the oil, gas and chemical industries. Successful cooperation is in progress with Soviet departments and offices in a number of branches of the economy.

The 11th five-year plan now being implemented in the USSR for the development of the national economy, as well as the rich experience gained in nearly quarter of a century of mutually beneficial cooperation between ENI and Soviet organizations and the interest in partnership, stressed M. Reali, provide a solid foundation for further expansion in business links over the next few years.



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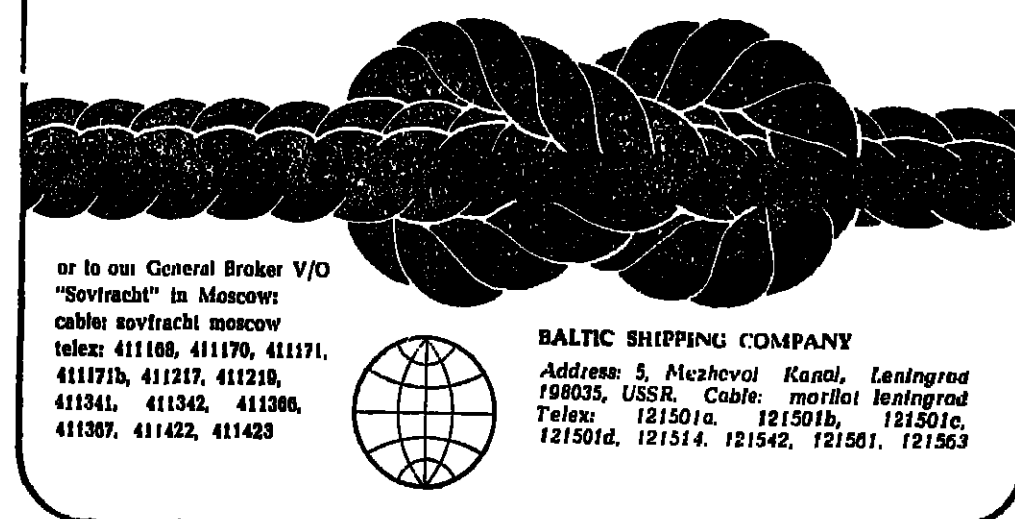
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USSR AT SOFIA BOOK FAIR

The Soviet Union will present around 3,000 publications at the 15th Sofia International Book Fair due to be held on May 7-12. The display has been put together by the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution, by the USSR Copyright Agency (VAP) and by V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

Soviet publishers will conduct negotiations and export and import transactions with their foreign colleagues, in particular with the host country. The two sides have a good cooperation record. For instance, VAP and the Bulgarian copyright agency dealing with works of new fiction, science and art publications, have already totalled 8,600 titles published under 1974-81 contracts. Among them is a many-volume library of Bulgarian literature in the USSR, which is now being supplemented by E. Manov's "Selected Works", a 100 masterpiece of Soviet literature series, and the "In the Land of Soviets" series put out in Bulgaria. The committee are responsible for release of books by Bulgarian authors on the experience of housing construction in Bulgaria, conservation of wet grain, use of the latest electronic devices for medical diagnosis, etc.

Georgi IYUSHKO

Contacts and contracts

© The 60th international Fair has ended in Milan. Taking part were 9,000 companies, firms and industrial associations from 86 countries in Europe, America, and Asia, including the Soviet Union.

Philately

Science contributing to peace



The new postage stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of the World Congress of Cardiology is to be held in Moscow, Soviet Union, under the patronage of the Ministry of Health. The postage stamp, which will be issued in the USSR, is designed by Gennadiy Komarov and depicts the emblem of the congress.

WHAT'S ON?

May 4-7

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 4—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 5—Tchadkovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 7—Molisev Dance Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 4—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 5—Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera). 6—Tchadkovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 7—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera).

Stankovskiy and Naimovich-Dashchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3—Schedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera). 6—Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet). 7—Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 4—Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 6—Zhurbin, "Pavlova". 7—Karayev, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

Front in Enemy's Rear, 2 parts (Mosfilm Studios). Colonel Myznitsky's partisan detachment fighting the enemy in World War II. A continuation of "Front Without Flanks" and "Front Beyond the Front Line".

Cinemas: "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya Sq.). Metro Pushkinskaya. "Otkrytyy" (Prospekt Kaluzhskiy). Metro Arbatskaya.

Through the Gobi and Kibon, 2 parts (USSR-Mosfilm co-production).

The film is about the end of the Kuwintsev army in the autumn of 1945. Cinemas: "Ulan-Bator" (12 Gorky), Metro Prospektynaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (4/10 Kryukovskaya Emb.). "The Art of Soviet Yakutia"—an exhibition of the work of the Yakut ASSR artists and art workers in Moscow, from May 4 to 14. Daily, except Monday.

7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Polytechnicum B or 10.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Art (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). 400 paintings and drawings by Vasily Nechitailo. Daily, except Monday, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya St.). 4, 5, 6, 7—Spring Holiday variety programme.

Irish Central Stadium. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 4, 5, 6, 7—Folk concert featuring the Krasnaya Zvezda Song and Dance Ensemble and the Laysa Pesnya folk pop groups.

Solo Circus (13 Tavetnoi Emb.). Love, Komsomol and "Vityaz"—a gala circus programme. Daily, except Tuesday.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 5—International match, USSR v. Cuba. 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 7—Central Army Club v. Minsk "Dynamo". 3 p.m.

This international match is one of the best games for our national team before the World Championship in Spain.

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. 6—Moscow Dynamo v. Gorky Torpedo. 7—Central Army Club v. Moscow Spartak. Both days at 6.45 p.m.

Krylya Sovetov. Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 7—Moscow Krylya Sovetov v. Minsk Dynamo. 6.45 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 5, 7—Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

WEATHER

May 4-7

Warm and dry, S and SW winds. Night temperatures plus 3° to 7°C, daytime temperatures plus 11° to 16°C on May 4, and 11° to 20°C later on.

Cold Arctic winds from Russia. Siberia minus 15°C at night, plus 3°C during the day. A pretty warm spell there. There was a snowfall at night on May 3 in Bratsk.

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